

## Lloyd George's Strike Request Worries Labor

British Premier Puts Meaning of State Ownership Into Concrete Form

Defiance Is Revolt

Union Leaders Do Not Like the Situation Developing From Coal Miners' Dispute

By Chester M. Wright

**New York Tribune**  
European Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Premier Lloyd George went before the House of Commons yesterday with a bill calculated to prevent the threatened coal strike and the consequent disruption of British industry. He brought into concrete form the idea that has been growing in the British mind for some time, meaning state ownership of industry, under which to strike would mean revolt and revolution.

A strike against a private employer is just a strike, but a strike against the state is a defiance of the state's authority and means revolution.

I have talked to some labor leaders who do not like the situation quite as well as close range as they thought they would. What will happen when portions of society revolt against the state? That is what is worrying labor leaders, who are not sure about their liking for the present situation and its outlook.

One Flame of Illumination

There has been only one great dramatic incident to illumine the way. That was the French railway strike in 1905, when Premier Briand made soldiers out of the strikers and marched them down hill again and back to work. The British government is trying right now to prevent a coal strike. The coal industry is under government control and operation. If there is a strike it will be a strike against the government. Private employers can admit defeat, grin and bear it. But whether the state can admit defeat and hope to retain its power and prestige is another thing.

The best opinion seems to be that there cannot be strikes of any magnitude under state ownership or control of industry, at any rate not if the government as we know it today is going to exist.

In the judgment of level-headed men with whom I have talked there appear two courses. The first of these means the pursuit of a government control or ownership policy, with the setting up of machinery sufficiently effective to demoralize industry to the no-strike point, which will mean the reduction of the whole wage system to ruin and the inauguration of something entirely new.

The Elimination of Profit

If there is democratization of industry to the no-strike point it must mean the elimination of the profit feature of industry, together with the elimination of all individual voice and direction. The other course is a complete rejection from the present trend toward state ownership, which means going back to the system of private supremacy in industry. The national industrial progress is not free from the same criticism leveled at the system of state ownership as a whole, for it means the bringing of all industry more or less under government control and by indirect giving the government a voice in the whole field of work and production and loading upon it by virtue of that fact a new and great responsibility. This means responsibility for maintaining constant production, and responsibility for giving the working people the conditions of life they are determined to have.

The situation, as viewed in England, tends strongly toward state supremacy in industry, opening the way to the comment of many labor men that state

## Some Bathe Once a Month Others Never, in Moscow

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Soviet government in Moscow is now regulating the number of baths each person is permitted to take in the various public and private bathing places, and for this purpose has divided the population into three categories, according to French refugees arriving here from Russia. Those in the first category are allowed to bathe twice a month, it is said, and those in the second category once a month, while those in the third category, never.

The cost of food in Russia is declared to be prohibitive, when food is for sale at all, and a famine, made worse by lack of medicine, was raging in Moscow when the French left. The Bolsheviks call it the "hunger typhus," and it claims from 2,000 to 3,000 victims daily.

Premier Lenin, the refugees say, is not affected by the food problem. Lenin has plenty to eat, and his bill for fruit and vegetables in a recent month amounted to 60,000 rubles (about \$25,000).

supremacy means the end of strikes and the beginning of revolutions.

## Hope of Averting Mine Strike Grows as Plan Of Arbitration Forms

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The prospects for postponing or averting the miners' strike are much improved. The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the bill for a commission of inquiry, Premier Lloyd George gave a provisional understanding that, provided the miners' representatives would consent to enter the commission, thus insuring the presence of the mine owners, the work would be greatly facilitated. Justice Sir John Sankey, who will be president of the commission, stated that a report could be issued by March 20 as far as the question of wages and hours was concerned.

This concession on the part of the government, it is believed, will be accepted by the miners as justifying their waiting for a report by the commission before beginning their strike, especially as it is understood that the Railways' Union is in favor of postponing the strike.

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O'Connell Had Key Of Dublin for Wilson

IRISH ENVOY TO PARIS PARLEY TRIED TO REACH PRESIDENT WITH GREETING

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—Sean O'Connell, who yesterday presented himself to the peace conference at Paris as an accredited envoy of the Irish government, was formerly in business here, and was secretary of the Gaelic League. He was not prominent in the uprising of Easter week, 1916, but was deported immediately after the government had suppressed the rebellion. He was released late in December, 1916, and was re-arrested in February, 1917, but was not detained long.

O'Connell is a member of the Dublin Corporation and was elected to Parliament on the Sinn Féin ticket in the recent general elections. He was a member of the delegation appointed to present the freedom of the city to President Wilson, and when no reply to the invitation to visit Dublin was received from Mr. Wilson, he obtained a passport to go to Paris to inquire why no answer had been sent.

O'Connell was married last year to Miss Mary Ryan, professor of modern languages at the National University.

Cherbourg To Be Cunard Port

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Steamers of the Cunard Line will make Cherbourg a port of call in future, according to an announcement made here today.

## 'Reds' Lined Up for Battle At Dusseldorf

(Continued from page 1)

labors, this step being taken to prevent disorders, but several volleys are reported to have been heard there last night. Government troops are being awaited there.

State of Siege Declared

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Wattencheid, in Westphalia, where government troops have arrived.

A telegram from Karlsruhe reports that serious fighting continues at Mannheim, with varying success, for the possession of the newspaper "Volkstimme." As everything is quiet in Baden, with the exception of Mannheim, the state of siege has been raised. Six persons arrested on suspicion of being connected with disorders at Mannheim have been released on demand of the Soldiers' Council of Karlsruhe.

A dispatch from Dresden says the Soldiers and Workmen's Committee of twenty Saxon garrisons has decided to remove all their officers from the military service. The War Minister, it is added, in an interview with a delegation of the Soldiers and Workmen, said the dissolution of the old army would be fully carried out.

General Strike at Halle

The dispatch says that at Halle the railwaymen and metal workers have proclaimed a general strike. The workmen of Munich returned to work yesterday and the street cars were running. Munich generally is quiet, but the state of siege continues.

In the Ruhr region, work has been resumed at Mulheim, where the militia is maintaining order. Herr Schuler, been named Bavarian Premier in succession to Kurt Eisner, who was assassinated last week. Herr Segitz, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Bavarian Minister of the Interior, succeeding Herr Auer, who was shot at Munich at the disorders there, according to Munich dispatches to the "Politikern."

Bavarian Delegates

To German Assembly Find Return Blocked

WEIMAR, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Nearly all the Bavarian delegates to the German National Assembly who left for Munich as soon as the assassination of Premier Eisner was announced have returned here. Only a few were able to cross the frontier, and one of them, Professor Maude, was arrested upon his arrival at Munich.

As successor to Eisner's successor is general, and the names of Professor Forster, Bavarian Minister to Switzerland, and Adolph Mueller, German Minister at Bern, are frequently mentioned. Herr Segitz, a Majority Socialist, is mentioned as the successor of Herr Auer, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, who was shot during the disorders at Munich. Latest reports are that the situation that the situation there is more calm.

Bavarian Workers

Return to Jobs, but Soon Strike Again

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Bavaria says the general strike was to have ended Monday morning and that the streetcars resumed operations and the workmen returned to the factories, but that all of them left their positions shortly afterward.

According to reports from Weimar, the Bavarian troops, with the exception of the Munich and Nuremberg garrisons, have declared themselves in favor of the council of the republic formed at Munich and have asked that a diet be convened. Other reports say the entire Agrarian party in Bavaria is opposed to the council of the republic, but that the peasants cannot exert any great force, as they have only a few troops.

Dispatches received by local newspapers assert that government troops made a successful surprise attack against the Spartacists at Starkrade. The chief of the Spartacists, Thiele, has been captured and mobbed. The dispatches report that the government troops captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Bavarian government has forbidden the appearance of all non-Bavarian newspapers in Bavaria for ten days, according to dispatches received here.

Prague Communists

Are Defeated After An All-Day Battle

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—Severe fighting took place all day Saturday in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in which the national guard and students drove the anti-government Communists from public buildings which they had occupied, according to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin.

Quiet has been restored in Budapest after the Communist disorders of Friday and Saturday, according to a telegram from the Hungarian capital dated Sunday.

All the Communist miners who started the trouble, are in prison, and the police also have arrested the members of the committee of the Union of Discharged Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers. The trouble is said to have been due to the economic situation and not to any desire to overthrow the government.

'Reds' Seize Mannheim

Public Buildings in Rhine Neutral Zone

COBLENZ, Feb. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Reports received by the American Third Army to-day were to the effect that a Spartacist group had seized many public buildings in Mannheim, in the neutral zone on the east bank of the Rhine, and that the civilians of Mannheim had appealed to General Fayolle, the French commander, for protection. The news of the uprising came over the telephone from Captain Benson, the American liaison officer at General Fayolle's headquarters in Kaiserlautern.

In reports of the seizure, Captain Benson said it was rumored there were a number of Americans in Mannheim, but that he did not know whether they were soldiers, civilians or welfare workers. The American Third Army has no record of any Americans being in Mannheim, and probably will take no action. According to Captain Benson, French soldiers in the French occupied area

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on the west bank of the Rhine had not crossed the Rhine at the hour of telephoning, and the understanding at Kaiserlautern was that no orders to cross the river had been given to Captain Benson said he had no details as to the public buildings seized.

Westphalian "Red"

Leader Is Slain

Resisting Arrest

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Herr Fuldzenek, Spartacist leader in the Bottrop district, in Westphalia, has been killed while resisting arrest by government troops. He had attempted to incite mobs to further rioting there, it is alleged.

The Gerstenberg division, which re-stated order in Bremen, has arrived in the Bottrop district and will be reinforced by an army corps, which has been stationed at Wilhelmshaven. The municipal elections in Greater Berlin yesterday showed a marked increase in the vote of the Independent Socialists. They led the poll with several thousand votes more than the regular Socialists, who made a far poorer showing than in the national and the Prussian elections.

Non-Socialists Fare Poorly

The shift of the Socialist vote from the Majority Socialists to the Independent Socialists is attributed largely to the killing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Kurt Eisner, which seems to have driven many of the regular Socialists into the radical ranks.

The non-Socialist parties fared poorly in the election, succeeded in electing altogether an aggregate of only fifty Aldermen, while each of the Socialist factions elected forty-seven.

Spartacists appeals for demonstrations yesterday and today did not meet with the slightest success. Spartacist forces have prevented municipal elections from being held in Dusseldorf. Armed bands on Saturday demanded from some election presidents the list of voters, as a result of which action elections could not be held in those areas.

Spartacists Seize Ballots

Other Spartacist bands, armed with rifles and hand grenades, appeared at most of the polling booths on Saturday evening, and seized ballot boxes and thrown into the Rhine. Lively fights of voters, which were burned or reported in some election precincts.

According to information obtained by the "Vorwarts" from a member of the Majority Socialists in a responsible public position, the attempted assassination of Herr Auer, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was the work of the revolutionary Workers' Council of Munich, which is wholly dominated by Independent Socialists and Spartacists. The shooting of Auer is said to have been done by one Lindner, a butcher of Munich, who is openly boasting of his deed, but is still at liberty.

Guard Knew of Plan

Lindner, according to the newspaper's information, is said to have gained admission to the Chamber of Deputies through the connivance of the republican soldiers' guard, who were informed of his intention to kill Auer.

After the shooting of Auer, it is said, proceeded to look for Ministers Timm and Rosenbaum, who were absent from the government bench. Lindner is said, then fired blindly and killed Deputy Decker.

During the shooting the galleries of the Chamber were crowded with members and followers of the revolutionary Workers' Council, and the latter were heavily armed with revolvers and hand grenades. After the shooting of Auer, Herr Hagemeister, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, exclaimed: "This is the vengeance of the proletariat!"

British Officials Want

Ministry of Information

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The setting up of a department for public information is being considered by the British government, Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader announced in the House of Commons last night. He said that the government was given the responsibility of committing the government to propaganda on controversial questions, but he thought there were many subjects on which information could be circulated.

The proposal to establish a ministry of information is already arousing unfavorable criticism. "The Manchester Guardian" says that unless a department were virtually independent of the party in power it could only become a kind of ministerial press agency which would supply newspapers with camouflaged information.

Women Ask Glass to Resign

A resolution asking Carter H. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, to resign as vice-president of the National Anti-Suffrage Organization was adopted by more than 400 women who attended a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore, given yesterday by the Women's City Club for Mrs. Norman D. B. Whitehouse.

It was maintained that there was an incongruity in Mr. Glass's affiliation with persons who do not want women enfranchised and the efforts of the Liberty Loan officials to obtain the voluntary services of women for the success of the next drive.

Mrs. Whitehouse, who has recently returned from Switzerland, where she was the United States representative of the Committee on Public Information, told of her work there. Anne O'Hagan Shinn, another speaker, paid tribute to Mrs. Whitehouse's work abroad.

Reds Take Oesel Island

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The German Legation at Libau reports that Bolsheviks have occupied the island of Oesel and assassinated the secretary of the German Legation, his wife and a courier. This announcement is made in a Havas dispatch from Riga.

## Ludendorff Ousted From Swedish Soil

LONDON, Feb. 25.—General Ludendorff, former quarter-master general of the German army, left Sweden for Germany on Sunday night, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Swedish Foreign Office had refused his request to extend his permit to stay in Sweden, which expired Sunday.

Opposition in U. S.

To World League Is

Attacked by 'Temps'

Paris Newspaper Says French

Believe Party Politics

Should Not Be Allowed

to Prevail Against Project

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Each day brings new assurance of the increased momentum with which things are moving toward a climax in the peace negotiations. It is now certain that on Mr. Wilson's return all will be ready for the final session and agreement. Thus, the most dramatic moment, when the Germans will be summoned to Versailles to hear the terms of peace, may be set for early in April.

The interest of the conference here is now concentrated upon Mr. Wilson's reception in the United States, and the prospect of the lack of any serious American opposition to the league of nations is serving to deepen in the minds of the French the realization of their utter need of such a covenant.

The "Temps" this evening reflects this feeling, saying: "It is not our business whether the opposition in the United States is aimed at the league or whether it is merely a struggle of political parties. Yet we want simply to say that on one side of the Atlantic, where the world conflict was born and where future conflicts might have birth, the league appears to be a universal necessity against which no party consideration should be allowed to prevail."

The "Temps" counters the opposition to the league in the United States, based upon the fear that participation in the league of the United States might drag her into distant quarrels, by insisting that future conflicts cannot remain localized, and whether from immediate interest or the result of foresight, the United States could not remain aloof from any great war or even little war where the stakes are great. Thus, the journal points out, entering the league the United States recognizes only concretely the obligation incumbent upon her from every viewpoint. Moreover, the paper adds, in recognizing the obligation the United States diminishes the number of cases in which it would fall on her, for the disturbers of peace would remain quiet knowing that the United States formed part of the league.

The "Temps" sees the chief precaution to be taken in order to justify the United States' entry into the league in the settlement of the Prussian problem, which, in the opinion of the paper, dominates the whole situation.

Daniels Sees Crucial Era

U. S. Must Decide Between

League and Militarism, He Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Daniels, speaking to-night before the National Press Club, declared the American people to-day were face to face with making the choice either of a league of nations to safeguard the peace won by valor, or of entering upon a career of such naval and military expansion as would "enable us single-handed to guarantee American rights and American interests from Halifax to Terra del Fuego."

"There is no half-way house," said the Secretary. "We must assume our share of responsibility for world justice and world peace, in cooperation with other free nations, or we must reject the proposal of a league of nations endorsed by the chosen representatives of fourteen nations representing 1,200,000,000 people with all the burden of military expense and the danger of militarism which such choice involves. It is a momentous choice to be made in a momentous period of world history."

Wilson on Lafayette

President Writes Inscription

for Proposed Monument

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—President Wilson sent to Mayor Preston to-day an inscription for one side of the proposed monument to Lafayette to be erected in Mount Vernon Square. It is as follows: "Lafayette, immortal because a self-forgetting servant of justice and humanity. Beloved by all Americans because he acknowledged no duty more sacred than to fight for the freedom of his fellow men."

The Mayor asked for two inscriptions—one to be written by President Poincaré of France, the country of Lafayette, and the other by President Wilson. President Poincaré's inscription was received several days ago.

Union With Teutons

Hailed With Delight

By German Austria

BASEL, Feb. 24.—The Christian Socialists of German Austria have agreed to a union of their part of the former Austrian Empire with Germany on condition that the capital of the united countries be in Central Germany, according to a dispatch from Vienna, quoting the "Reichspost," of that city. Immense demonstrations in favor of a union with Germany were held at Vienna to-day, and resolutions were passed asking that the Weimar Assembly realize immediately a union between German Austria and Germany. German Deputies and Austrian ministers were present at addresses during the demonstrations.

Grenade Kills Four Children

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—Four children are dead and twelve injured at Orval, ten miles northwest of here, as a result of the explosion of a German hand grenade with which they were playing.

## Ukrainians Reach Truce Agreement With Polish Army

Hostilities Were to Have Stopped Monday Night: Either Side May Cancel Pact on 12 Hours' Notice

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Polish Foreign Office has received a telegram from Lemberg saying that an agreement was reached there Sunday for the cessation of hostilities between the Poles and the Ukrainians, beginning at 6 o'clock Monday evening. The agreement can be denounced by either party on twelve hours' notice.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The inter-Allied military mission to Poland has left Warsaw for Prague to act as mediator in the conflict between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks, according to a wireless dispatch received by the Polish bureau here. The mission is composed of Major Cordiam, Captain Coolidge and Captain Duboste.

Taft Challenges

Foes of World League

Asks Poindexter, Reed and

Borah for Remedy Which

Shall Prevent War

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—William H. Taft, speaking here to-day at the opening session of the Mid-Continent Congress for a league of nations, challenged Senators Poindexter, Borah and Reed to put their fingers on the clauses of the Constitution which forbid the United States to assume the obligations of the covenant of a league of nations.

"Let him who objects to that suggest another remedy, to prevent war or hold his peace," he said. "The fundamental weakness of the attitude of Senators Poindexter, Reed and Borah is that they confine their arguments to pointing out the dangers of this covenant to the United States, which I think are comparatively slight, while they utterly fail to tender any constructive suggestions to the conference for a method by which peace can be maintained and the just results of the war can be secured."

"They are merely destructive critics and are not in search of a solution of the difficult problem."

"If the United States does not enter the league of nations the refusal will leave a mere offensive and defensive alliance of countries and competitive armaments, followed inevitably by another war, as much more horrible in its destructiveness of armed peoples and civilization as this one was more horrible than any previous wars."

\$100,000,000 Relief Bill

Is Signed by President

Fund to Feed Starving Europe

Now Available for Hoover's Use

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The \$100,000,000 appropriation for feeding starving people in Europe was finally made available to-day, when President Wilson signed the bill. The money was asked for by the President, at Herbert C. Hoover's request, early in January, and there was violent criticism of those Senators who insisted on debating it, the friends of the Administration declaring that every day's delay was adding to the suffering and death roll in the devastated regions.

The bill signed to-day was passed finally more than two weeks ago. The fund will be used under Mr. Hoover's direction, most of it going for the transportation to and distribution of food in the devastated parts of France and Belgium and in Poland, Syria, Greece and Armenia.

Davidson Agrees to Represent

Red Cross in New Project

LONDON, Feb. 25.—"Germany will soon repent of having overthrown the monarchy," is the statement attributed to the former German Emperor by the "Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent, reporting a recent conversation the royal exile had with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister. "All that is happening in Germany goes to my heart," continued the erstwhile monarch. "I did not will it. There are still good patriots in Germany who will not allow her to become bankrupt."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, according to the correspondent, went to Amerongen two months ago and delivered to the former Emperor a considerable sum of money. The count stayed at Amerongen for a short period, accompanied by the ex-Emperor's lawyer, Dr. Wangemann. Herr Hohenzollern is described as being very cheerful and hopeful.

Harmsworth Denies Britain

Questioned U. S. Dry Action

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day denied that the British government had made diplomatic representations to the United States government on behalf of British investors who may suffer losses as a result of the spread of prohibition in the United States.

Mr. Harmsworth said the British Embassy in Washington had reported that no provision had been made by the United States government for compensating brewers for any losses they may incur.

Wilhelm Says Germany

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